Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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MISELLANY.

BISHOP WATSON.

The following extract is from a discourse of this truly liberal-minded and magnanimous prelate, delivered on the anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles I.; an occasion which having long ago lost all its interest, still continues, in the true spirit of a government, that knows not how to abandon even in the least matters, what it once cherished or observed, to be celebrated with a pompous and preposterous solemnity to the present time. There have been few spirits however, who, on that occasion have occupied the desk, intrepid enough to speak in the tone of Watson. What a contrast to the extract beneath, on the contrary, would most of the discourses afford, preached on that event through the succeeding reign of the profligate son of this royal saint! That of South for instance, is an eminent illustration. The second paragraph in reference to our own colonies, whose independent sovereignty was but recently acknowledged, must have been not more acceptable. There is no cause for wonder that such a writer should have been through life a thorn in the flesh of men in power, and that his advancement in the church should have been resisted by them with one accord. The last extract is from a Fast Sermon, 1776. while the result of the American contest was yet pending.

I might now pass on to apply these general observations concerning Providence to the particular occasion of this day's meeting: But I forbear; for I dare not say, as some men said, that God was on their side, when they imbrued their hands in the blood of their King, and subverted the constitution of their country, because their attempts were attended with success; nor dare I affirm, with others, that the domestic evils which the nation suffered during the Usurpation were evident proofs of God's displeasure at the Usurpers.—For what is this but in our rash and short-sighted zeal to make the supreme Governor of the Universe a partizan in our disputes, an abettor on one side or another of what is wrong? We cannot fathom the depths of God's Councils. But from his dispensations we may learn wisdom from the conduct of life. From the disaster we this day deplore, Kings may learn the danger of governing contrary to law, and even of tenaciously contending for all the rights of their predecessors, when the circumstances and opinions of great nation demand from them unusual concessions. And the people, on the other hand, may learn the danger of supporting any set of men, or even either house of Parliament, in their attempts to infringe the established prerogative of the Crown, lest in redressing the grievances incident to Monarchy, they fabricate for themselves the tenfold fetters of republican tyranny.—In all civil commotions there are so many bad intentioned men on the right, and well-intentioned men on the wrong side, that it is impossible to make a general and just estimate of the moral merit or demerit of either side. Allow me therefore, instead of ripping up wounds which have long been closed, briefly to advert to our present situation, new and critical no doubt, as a people.

Humanly speaking then, there is no cause for despondence. It is true, a mighty Empire has been dismembered; but what is there so beneficial to mankind in mighty Empires, as to make us regret on principles of impartial justice and general humanity, the diminination of our own? The great ends for which man enters into society are best secured in small Empires. When by conquest or colonization they become so large, that all the parts of them cannot equally participate in the benefits of civil union, it is the extreme of folly to expect, that the parts which are oppressed should wish for the continuance of that union; and it would be the extreme of tyranny to compel them to submit to it. The tyranny of a Prince over his subjects, is an intolerable evil. But the tyranny of an overgrown state over its distant dependencies, is an evil of infinitely greater magnitude. Provinces far removed from the seat of Empire, and which have no share in its legislation, are not only liable to be aggrieved by the insolence, and plundered by the rapacity of petty Governors, but to have their best interests neglected, if not opposed, by the supreme legislature itself. A free constitution must, from its very nature, be limited in its extent, whilst the chains of slavery may reach round the Globe. The freedom of the Roman Constitution was circumscribed almost by the walls of their city, but the tyranny of the Roman Empire overspread the world. America, as a limb connected with the British body politic might have been starved for ages, and stunted in its growth, might have been robbed of its proper nutriment, and kept cold and comfortless, that the heart might be kept fat and warm. But unquestionably, it is for the benefit of our species that all such connexions should be broken; that infant States should be allowed to increase to their full maturity, and to establish their own independent legislatures, in order that the earth may be replenished with inhabitants, and the blessings of civil liberty be equally enjoyed by all mankind. There is natural justice and moderation in this reasoning; it suits not the despotic views of particular States, but it is calculated to promote the general happiness of the human race. And he is quite a stranger to the benignity of the christian religion, and deserves not to feel the freedom of the British constitution, who wishes to aggrandize his own country by bringing slavery and ruin on that of other men.

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Blessing from God, and honor from the King, fall upon the head of that man, of whatever party, of whatever country he may be, Briton or American, who can yet devise the honorable means of bringing back to their allegiance three millions of our Trans-atlantic brethren. Not of dragging them in chains to the foot of the Throne; that is the language of tyranny and passion; it was the language of the day of our insolence, and ought not to have been the language of any day; but of binding them to it in cords of love. Not of bringing them back upon the impolitic principle of unconditional submission, that is treating the defection of half a mighty empire, like the insurrection of a paltry district; but of reuniting them to this kingdom, upon the broad basis of sincere good-will, commercial interest, and constitutional freedom. It is to no purpose, or a bad one, to inflate the pride, and exasperate the resentment of either side, by an irritating retrospect of the causes which produced this breach; it is enough for us to know that the breach is made, that our enemies have widened it, that mutual moderation must close it, or that both sides will be swallowed up in it.

SIERRA LEONE.

The Quarterly Review for June, contains a long article on the "Church of England Missions." Our principal object in the extract which we give below, is to acquaint our readers with the history and present state of the African Colony, at Sierra Leone.

Alluding to the Slave Trade, and to the missions at Sierra Leone, the writer says, "since the abolition of that abominable trade, when Sierra Leone was opened as an asylum to those who were rescued from captivity, every thing has succeeded, to the extent even of the most sanguine expectations," with the exception, that the climate is dreadfully injurious to European constitution. We give the following extracts from the statements of the reviewer.

By the official returns in August, 1822, it appears that the population of Sierra Leone consisted of 16,671 souls, of whom more than 11,000 were negroes, rescued by our cruisers from slavery. Perhaps so much happiness and unmingled good were never before produced by the employment of a naval force.—Eleven thousand human beings had then been rescued from the horrors of the middle passage, (horrors, be it remembered, which have been aggravated by the abolition of the slave-trade, such is the remorseless villainy of those who still carry on that infamous traffic,) though the mortality among them when they are first landed, arising from their treatment on board the slave-ships, has been dreadful. They are settled in villages, under the superintendence of missionaries or schoolmasters, sent out from this country, and of native teachers and assistants, whom the settlement now begins to supply. The effect of this training has been such, that though, when the population of the colony was only 4000, there had been forty cases in the calendar for trial, ten years after, when the population was upwards of 16,000. there were only six; and not a single case from any of the villages under the management of a missionary or schoolmaster. It is affirmed that the 'authority of the word of God, in connexion with Christian discipline, supercedes among them almost all necessity for human laws.' 'Most of those with whom I live,' says a missionary, (whose life has since been sacrificed in this good cause,) 'I have seen brought from the holds of slave-ships. I have seen them rise from the chains of the slave-dealer to become industrious men and women, pious Christians, affectionate husbands and wives, tender fathers and mothers, and peaceful neighbors. Considering these things, I have always thought myself among the happiest of men, in serving in this way our Lord Jesus Christ.' Would this true servant of his heavenly Master have exchanged that feeling for all the victories of Buonaparte and all his power, even if that power had been stable? Could any success in the pursuit of fame or fortune have given him a happiness equal in kind or in degree, to that which he thus deserved and obtained? Captain Sabine, of the Engineers, has authorized the Committee to state his testimony that, 'after spending six weeks in the colony, and closely and repeatedly inspecting the state of the liberated Africans, under the care of Christian instructors, the representation of their improved condition was perfectly true; and that in reference to the largest assemblage of them, at Regent's Town, their spirit and conduct are such, that he is persuaded there is not to be seen upon earth a community of equal size so truly exemplary.' A naval officer, who had seen much of the negroes in slavery, was so struck with the state of these, that he could hardly believe they had been under instruction only since the end of the year 1816. Inquiring what method had been pursued to bring them from the deplorable condition in which they were received, to such a state in so short a time, Sir Charles M'Carthy replied, 'no other than teaching them the truths of Christianity, which these gentlemen were sent to propagate by the Church Missionary Society. By this alone they have ruled them, and have raised them to a common level with other civilized people; and believe me,' he added, 'if you admit Christian teachers into your island, you will find your negroes soon become affectionate and faithful servants to you.

And here the difference between the system which has been thus successfully pursued, and that of the Jesuits of South America, should be noticed. It was a principle of the Jesuits to prevent, as far as they could, all intercourse between their people and the Spanish Americans. No such policy has been attempted here; and the good which has been done, has been effected in spite of the bad example of the disbanded soldiers and other settlers.—To seclude them from the danger of that example would not have been possible; nor, if practicable, would it have been wise, the object being, not to keep these negroes (as these Jesuits did the Indians) in perpetual pupilage, but to train them in civilization, and bring them forward as an intellectual, Christian, and Protestant people, to take their part as British subjects in a British colony. This they are already beginning to do, some of them having already acted as jurors in Freetown. One proof, how well these people have profited by the lessons they have received, and it may be added, one proof also of their kind disposition, is seen in their conduct towards their fellow negroes who are newly landed from the captured slave-ships. They vie with each other who shall clothe them, and take them to their houses as guests. They are fully sensible of the benefit which they have themselves received, and that whatever has been done for them, has been the effect of pure Christian benevolence; and therefore, according to their means, they contribute largely to the Church Missionary Association. There are between three and four thousand scholars in the different schools, and there is also a Christian institution, or seminary, where youths are trained as assistants.

MR. BACON'S PLEA FOR AFRICA.

From the North American Review.

It is the purpose of Mr. Bacon, in this eloquent and animated discourse, to show the advantages contemplated by the American Colonization Society, the immense field for useful exertion spread out before it, the benevolence of its designs, and its claims on the public for approbation and efficient support. He draws in glowing colors the picture of Africa in its present state of degradation. For ages the nations of the civilised world have combined to tread the inhabitants in the dust, to rivet the chains of servitude, and overwhelm with misery and desolation a continent, suited by nature in many of its parts to be among the fairest and happiest portions of the earth. The wrongs heaped on Africa, and the outrage practised upon human nature, by the foul disgrace of the slave trade, can never be atoned for; the deed is of too aggravating a nature, to admit of the least palliation in the circumstances of the case, and its crime is of too black and deep a die, to be in any degree weakened by long years of penitence and regrets. To stop the progress of the evil is all that can now be done. And this can be done.

Let the light of civilization be kindled up in Africa, and you will find there hearts of as much warmth, and minds of as much power, as in any other part of the globe. If this object is ever to be attained, it must be through the instructions and example of persons, who settle in the country, and diffuse the means, and prove the benefits of civilization. In the United States we have stronger motives, than even that of benevolence, for aiding such a plan; we have a population fast increasing upon us, whose removal, by every method, which can be made practicable to this end, the best interests of the nation loudly demand. Not that we look for the time, when the whole black population of the country will go over to Africa; how many or how few will at any future day make this voyage, is not a subject with which we concern ourselves; we anticipate nothing, predict nothing; but of one thing we are certain, which is, that the Colonization Society, with the noble and generous objects for which it was instituted, and by which it has been conducted, cannot possibly produce any other than good results. If one person only is sent away, and prosperously settled in Africa, it is a benefit to this country, and a benefit to that, without doing any harm to either.—If ten are sent, so much greater is the benefit; and if a colony is established, affording a home to hundreds and thousands, the gain is still increased in the same proportion. In short, much good is *certainly* done, and no harm can *possibly* follow. Such in reality are the facts of the case, in regard to the labors of the Colonization Society, and the colony it has built up at Liberia. With this view of the subject we heartily wish success to the Society, and are gratified to find so able a pen as Mr. Bacon's engaged in defending a cause, which we deem of great and lasting importance.

EXTRACT,

From Dr. Chalmers.

"Conceive a man to be standing on the margin of this green world; and that when he looked toward it, he saw abundance smiling upon every field, and all the blessings which earth can afford scattered in profusion throughout every family, and the joys of human companionship brightening many a happy circle of society;—conceive this to be the general character of the scene from the side of his contemplation; and that on the other, beyond the verge of the goodly planet on which he was situated, he could descry nothing but a dark and fathomless unknown. Think you that he would bid a voluntary adieu to all the brightness and all the beauty that were before him upon earth, and commit himself to the frightful solitude away from it? Would he leave its peopled dwelling places, and become a solitary wanderer through the fields of nonentity? If space offered him nothing but a wilderness would he for it abandon the homebred scenes of life and cheerfulness, which lay so near, and exerted such a power of urgency to detain him? Would not be cling to the regions of sense and of life and of society?—and shrinking away from the desolation that was beyond it, would not he be glad to keep his firm footing on the territory of this world, and to take shelter under the silver canopy that was stretched over it?

"But if, during the time of his contemplation, some happy island of the blest had floated by; and there had burst upon his senses the light of its surpassing glories: and its sounds of sweeter melody: and he clearly saw, that there, a purer beauty rested upon every field, and a more heartfelt joy spread itself among all the families—and he could discern there a peace, and a piety, and a benevolence which put a moral gladness into every bosom, and united the whole society in one rejoicing sympathy with each other and with the beneficent FATHER of them all; could he further see, that pain and mortality were there unknown; and, above all, that signals of welcome were hung out and an avenue of communication was made for him; perceive you not, that what was before the wilderness, would become the land of invitation; and that now the world would be the wilderness? What unpeopled space could not do, can be done by space teeming with beatific scenes, and beatific society.—And let the existing tendencies of the heart be what they may to the scenes that are near and visible around us, still if another stood revealed to the prospect of man, either through the channel of faith, or through the channel of his senses—then, without violence done to the constitution of his moral nature, may he die into the present world, and live to the lovelier world that stands in the distance away from it."

From the U. S. Literary Gazette.

THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL.

Mountains of Israel! rear on high
Yon summits, crowned with verdure new,
And spread your branches to the sky,
Refulgent with celestial dew;
O'er Jordan's stream of gentle flow,
And Judah's peaceful valleys smile,
And far reflect the lovely glow
Where ocean's waves incessant toil.

See where the scattered tribes return.
Their slavery is burst at length,
And purer flames to Jesus burn.
And Zion girds on her new strength;
New cities bloom along the plain,
New Temples to Jehovah rise,
The kindling voice of praise again
Pours its sweet anthems to the skies.

The fruitful fields again are blest,
And yellow harvest smiles around;
Sweet scenes of heavenly joy and rest,
Where peace and innocence are found!
The bloody sacrifice no more
Shall smoke upon the altars high,—
But ardent hearts from hill to shore
Send grateful incense to the sky!

The jubilee of man is near,
When earth as heaven, shall own his reigh;
He comes to wipe the mourner's tear.
And cleanse the heart from sin and pain.
Praise him, ye tribes of Israel! Praise
The King who ransomed you from wo;
Nations! the hymn of triumph raise,
And bid the song of rapture flow!

THE JUDGMENT.

Finally, brethren, since so momentous consequences depend on the account we are to give at the judgment seat of Christ, let us accustom ourselves to reflect on the nature of this office, on the authority by which he is invested with it, the reasons for which it is committed to him, and the duties which thence are demanded of us. Let us thus cherish and confirm our conviction of the supremacy of the God and Father of all, and of that excellent grace which is here exhibited. Let us habitually reverence and submit to the authority which he has laid upon his Son. Let us feel with what diligent and grateful fidelity, and with what scrupulous dread of sin, we should look forward to the day of final recompense; when the penitent and believing shall view with joy the smiles of the Redeemer's face; when the unbelieving and disobedient shall taste ten fold anguish from the very tenderness of that compassionate Judge, who shall pity while he condemns. *Ware's Sermons.*

FOREIGN OBITUARY.

We gave in our last, a brief notice of the death of Rev. Mr Evans, an English Unitarian clergyman. We copy this week, from the Monthly Repository a more full and perfect account of this gentleman.

JUNE 24, after a very short illness, the Rev. JOHN EVASS, minister of the Unitarian congregation at Carmarthen, aged 43 years. He was educated at the Presbyterian College in that town, which is open to students of all parties, and is the only public Institution for the education of Welsh ministers, conducted upon liberal principles. When the subject of this notice entered upon his studies, his sentiments were orthodox; but before the conclusion he became a decided Unitarian; and with the ingenuousness that always characterized him, hesitated not to avow the change. His first settlement as a minister was at Ilminster, in Somersetshire, where he remained several years. In 1816, he removed to Carmarthen with the view to improve his health. Pious without gloom, cheerful without levity, and zealous without bigotry, he experienced a welcome reception wherever his worth was known. In simplicity of manners and integrity of heart he was seldom equalled; and few men have been more esteemed by connections and friends. His correct and exemplary deportment obtained the respect of his neighbors of all religious parties. As a preacher he was distinguished by intimate acquaintance with the scriptures, by sound sense and liberality, and, on particular occasions, by considerable energy and ability. His funeral was conducted by his congregation in the most respectful though unostentatious manner. On the following Sunday a funeral sermon, at the request of his relations, was preached in Welsh, from I. Thess. iv. 14. by the Rev. S. James, of Gelli-onnen; and another in English, at the request of the congregation, from Numb. xxiii. 10, by the Rev. R. Awbrey, of Swansea. The chapel was crowded on both occasions, and the preachers, as well as most of their hearers, were visibly affected at every allusion to their departed friend. The audience were serious and almost painfully attentive. The deceased furnished another proof of a truth which he had constantly illustrated and enforced, namely, "that a well-spent life is the best preparation for a happy death."

[Mr. Evans preached, the Sunday evening before his death, a funeral sermon for the late Rev. Dr. A. Rees, from the words, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!"]

Where Scripture doth not direct, God refers us to the direction of Nature; therefore where you have not a Text of Scripture for what you do, be rational in what you do.

Christian Register.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15. 1825.

India Missions. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that the principal advantage to be expected at present from missions to India, is through their Influence on the education of the young. Every thing we see and hear from that country confirms this opinion. After all that has been said of the number of adult converts, we have seen no satisfactory evidence that the missionaries have yet made any such converts worth naming, from among what would be called the respectable classes of Hindoo gentlemen. The converts have been *chiefly*, (we do not say *wholly*) from those of low caste, and in dependent circumstances, who have little or nothing to hope from a perseverance in their old course. Trinitarian christianity, if we may use such an expression, does not seem fitted to the minds of any class of adult Hindoos. The ignorant and prejudiced who believe in and respect the religion of their country, do not perceive the advantage of changing their old religion for the new, for, so far as regards the mode of the divine existence, they find that trinitarian christianity too nearly resembles their own religion, to furnish any argument or motive for a change. They perceive not why God may not be worshipped as a *multifold*, as well as simply a *trifold* Being. If he is to be viewed at all as *more than one*, they know not why he may not be viewed as a *thousand*, or a *million*, as well as *three*. Besides, christianity in any form in which it has been proposed to them, lays restraints on their passions, and therefore will not be sought or listened to by sensual men from any affection to its moral requirements. Thus trinitarian christianity does not seem fitted to the uneducated and prejudiced part of the Hindoo population. Nor, on the other hand is it fitted to the condition of the more enlightened and intelligent class of Hindoos. Those who are so far enlightened as to neglect the mummeries and polytheism of the religion of the country, are too far enlightened, generally, not to discover the inconsistency and contradiction of trinitarian Christianity, and if this religion be proposed to them in no other form they will most probably treat it with neglect, if not with contempt. The simple doctrine of one God, is readily received by the enlightened Hindoos, and could christianity be now first presented to them in all its native simplicity and purity, there is but little doubt that it would be readily received.

If we mistake not, the orthodox missionaries in India generally, place much less reliance than they formerly did, on the preaching of the gospel to the common adult population. Their efforts are directed more to the instruction of children and youth. In this way the prejudices of parents are gradually softened, and the way is prepared for the future triumphs of Christianity. Parents of high caste readily consent to have their children instructed in the English language, and in English literature; and the result often is, that these youths embrace the religious principles of their instructors, and with a praiseworthy devotedness engage themselves in disseminating among their countrymen, what they have received and have learned to reverence as Christianity. The number of respectable adults who are Christians, from having been trained up in Christianity, is increasing every year.

The final result of this system of instruction cannot be doubtful. The population of India must, necessarily, from its intercourse with England and America, as well as through the direct exertions of the missionaries, and particularly by means of their schools, become gradually acquainted with European Science and Literature. And this is much the same as becoming acquainted, at least with speculative Christianity, for Christianity is so intimately connected and interwoven with all the habits of feeling and thought, of the standard European and American writers, that it it is next to impossible that our books and periodical works should be read without acquiring considerable knowledge of our religion, or, as we think it may be reasonably h oped, too, without becoming in some degree (though perhaps insensibly) imbued with its principles and spirit.

If these views are correct, Christianity must ere-long be the prevailing religion of India, as we have the est grounds to hope it eventually will, of the whole earth. But how long is the present darkness, in which India is shrowded, to rest upon this unhappy country? Let us not withold from the devoted orthodox missionary the praise due to his noble sacrifices, merely because we believe that he is defeating his own benevolent purposes, by the preaching of a spurious and corrupt form of Christianity. Have Liberal Christians no duty to perform toward the benighted Hindoos? Are we not bound as consistent men, and as Christian philanthropists to do something more than we have yet done, to disseminate among the inhabitants of India, that form of Christianity which we believe to be most pure, and, which we contend also, is most likely to be embraced, and to bring soonest, to this miserable and self-tortured people, the blessings of Christian purity and hope.

We take this occasion to recommend to the attention of our readers a pamphlet relating to this subject, just published at this office, and to be found at the bookstore's generally, entitled, "An Appeal to Liberal Christians for the cause of Christianity in India." It is written with ability, and from its numerous statements of facts, gives evidence of great labour and research on the part of the writer.

MILTON'S LETTER TO CROMWELL.

There is nothing which has come down to us of Milton's, more memorable, nothing certainly more honorable to his name than this manly admonition to the Protector. It may be read with the greater interest at a time when the rescue of a new treasure of this great man from the wreck of time, tends to renew our partiality and admiration for those we have long possessed. We have no fears indeed from what we have seen of the new work, that it will throw into the back-ground of neglect, those noble efforts of the same master-spirit on which centuries have set their seal.

"Consider often with yourself that your country has entrusted you with her dearest pledge, that of her liberty; regard the great expectations conceived of you; reflect that your country's hope is entirely from you; regard the countenances and wounds of so many brave men, who under your conduct have fought for liberty; regard the manner of those who have died in battle; regard what foreign nations may think and say of us, and the great things they have promised themselves from our noble acquisition of liberty and our new commonwealth so gloriously begun to be established, which *if it prove abortive, will be great infamy to this nation*; lastly, regard your own character and never suffer that liberty for which you have passed through so many trials and dangers *to be violated by yourself*, or in any measure be lessened by others. You cannot be free yourself unless we are free; for such is the necessary constitution of things that whoever invades the liberty of others, first of all loses his own, and will be sensible of his being a slave. But if he who has been the patron, and as it were, the tutelar deity of liberty, and been estimated a man of the greatest sensibility and probity, should usurp over that liberty he has defended, it will be a pernicious and almost fatal wound, not only to his reputation but even to that of piety and virtue in general; honesty and virtue will seem to be lost, religion will have little regard paid to it, and reputation will ever after be of small account; than which no greater misfortune can befal mankind."

We are not to imagine, vain as was this lofty appeal, and successful as was he to whom it was made in trampling on the liberties of England, that the spirit of liberty had wholly fled or that fear had appaled its champions. Whitelock also addressed the Protector, in a tone of similar severity and frankness; and Harrington's Oceana produced such an impression on him that it is said to have extorted this observation. "The gentleman had like to have trepanned me out of my power, but what I have got by the sword, I will not lose for a little paper-shot." The brave and gallant Hutchison, likewise, who knew him well, who studied his character, who was flattered, courted and caressed, but never deceived or won over by him, and whom Cromwell would have given half his sceptre to have secured in his interests, told him plainly that "he should not act with him because he liked not any of his ways since he broke the parliament" and how "apparent a way was made for the restitution of all former tyranny and bondage."

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

We have been politely favoured with the following copy of the Report of the Grand Jury of this County, respecting the present state of the Jail and House of Correction, in Leverett-street.

The Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk, under charge from the Hon. Judge of the Municipal Court, and in performance of the duty by Law devolving upon them, have visited the County Jail and House of Correction, have examined every apartment and conversed with most of the Prisoners.

1st. *The. Jail*—They found the Jail clean and in good order, and that as much attention is paid to the ventilation of the rooms, and the classification of the prisoners, as the nature of the case, and the circumstances and construction of the prison, admit. They heard no complaint from the prisoners except for the want of *vegetables*. In relation to this subject the Jury would suggest whether it be just, to withold so necessary an article of food, from persons confined in Jail for debt.

They would also respectfully suggest, for the consideration of those in whose hands the remedy of any existing evils rest, whether it be not practicable and expedient to provide for debtors imprisoned for small sums,—and for those remaining in Jail for the non-payment of fines, some employment by which such as are disposed to work, may be earning the means of liberation.

The number of prisoners now confined in Jail for debt is twenty-seven.

The number of criminals is twenty-one.

2nd. *House of Correction.*—In visiting the House of Correction, the Grand Jury found the part allotted to Females, clean and in good order. They have to regret, however, that the place of confinement does not admit of a more perfect classification of the prisoners. The unhappy beings who are sent there from week to week, though generally corrupt, are however, of different shades of guilt, and, in the present circumstances of their imprisonment, there are undoubtedly many, who, by their almost necessary intercourse with the more depraved and abandoned, are themselves made *worse* instead of *better* by their imprisonment.

The number of Females in the House of Correction is eighty six.

The number of Males is fifty-nine.

The Grand Jury would also represent, that they found the part alloted to Males in as good order as could be expected, in view of the number confined, and the narrow limits of the place of confinement.—They cannot however omit to state, that in this part of the prison the want of sufficient room is particularly observable.

The Grand Jury consider it a duty which the public owes as well to itself, as to those whom it becomes necessary to deprive of their liberty, to furnish sufficient room, not merely for the cleanliness and reasonable comfort of the prisoners, but for such a classification of them, as may prevent the young, and *comparatively* innocent, from becoming still more contaminated and corrupted by intercourse with old and hardened offenders. This, however, it seems quite impracticable to do in the present prison, with the present number of occupants; and did not the Grand Jury anticipate a speedy completion of the House of Correction now erecting at South Boston, and the transfer of many of the present subjects of discipline, to that place, they should feel it their duty to urge, with much earnestness, some other place of confinement for a part of the prisoners. This would seem the more necessary and important, as no inconsiderable number of the prisoners are committed for their first offence, and as there is reason to believe, that many of these, some of whom are yet children, might by a wise and benevolent system of discipline, be reclaimed from their vicious courses, and be rendered useful and respectable citizens.

The food allowed to the prisoners by the Mayor and Aldermen is sufficient in quantity, and the Grand Jury have reason to believe that it has been furnished of a good quality, but they would suggest that an occasional change of diet would be for the health and reasonable comfort of the prisoners.

The Grand Jury are of opinion that it is the duty of the public to furnish the means of moral and religious instruction, to all persons they hold in confinement. They understand that *religious conversation* is regularly held on the Sabbath, with the prisoners confined in the *County Jail* by laymen who call for that purpose. They learn also from the overseers of the *House of Correction* that religious worship is attended regularly on the Sabbath, in that department of the prison, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. and that, in general, they have been able to obtain some Clergyman to officiate *gratuitously*.—The Grand Jury are of opinion that clerial labours, both in the *Jail*, and *House of Correction* are necessary, and ought not to be dispensed with, and that a chaplain should be appointed, or some pecuniary appropriation made, to enable the overseers to provide regular religious instruction on the Sabbath.

The Grand Jury are satisfied that the Jailor and Keepers are attentive acd faithful, and that much labour has been bestowed by the *Board of Accounts*, and, the Overseers of the *House of Correction*, to improve the condition of the Prisoners.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ROBERT FENNELLY, *Foreman of the Grand Jury.*

E. Frothingham, *Sec'ry.* Boston, Oct. 5th, 1825.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

REJECTED CHILDREN.

Mr. Reed—I have been much pleased with your pertinent and earnest remarks on the subject of "Juvenile Delinquency." I was much pleased, because it is a ground on which we can all stand—without reference to sect or party—the ground of true benevolence. It appears also to be that kind of charity which is the most christian as it will be the most effectual. The most christian, because it is to be extended to our immediate household, our kindred, our neighbors and our friends. The most effectual, because it is going up to the fountain head of error, of profligacy and vice. If the community could have the power, or would bring into effect the power which they have, to take hold on the class of children, who are exposed to ignorance and to vice, from the neglect of parents or society, or of both, and remove the ignorance in the first place, as the most efficient cause of vice, and afterwards, if necessary endeavor to remove their first wanderings without fixing upon them the mark of infamy, it is the opinion of the writer, the most effectual steps would have been taken, to remove the necessity of Alms-houses, Penitentiaries and Capital Punishments. At any rate, Society has not done its duty, until all, that can be done in this way, has been attempted if not effected. It may attempt to justify and excuse itself by pointing to its Temples of Religion, its Colleges, its High and its Primary Schools, but in vain, while this class of Society are overlooked, or unprovided for. Those who seek instruction at these noble institutions stand already on high moral ground, and would be cared for, if Society did not take any measures for their instruction. Their parents feel the worth of knowledge, and would provide facilities for their children, if the body politic, neglected them alltogether. But it is those who have none to care for or to help them, whom the public are bound to look after and to educate. It is as much their duty to provide instruction for them at this tender age—to procure for them mental food, as it is in their more advanced years, bodily sustenance and physical comfort. And no association for benevolent purposes which has ever been established could compare in usefulness, with one, whose duty it should be to seek out every child in the community growing up without education, provide for them, if the public did not, a place of instruction, and secure if possible their regular attendance. This would be striking at the root of vice. Any thing short of it is but failing in a good purpose. Mr. Quincy's object in the pamphlet to which you have so often and so justly alluded is most excellent, and it is to be most sincerely hoped that an Institution like the one referred to in a previous paper of yours will be established. It will be an honor to the city, the state and the country. But it does not strike at the root of the difficulty. Mr. Quincy, asks, "in what form, or under what aspect, can either religion, or morality, be presented to the contemplation of the low, the poor, or the oppressed, more interesting or more lovely, than in the attitude of guarding their rights, protecting their innocence, and *preserving them from the consequences, either of their ignorance or their passions?*" This would, undoubtedly be a lovely form in which to present religion and morality to the low, the poor and the oppressed. But is it the *most* lovely? Would it not be yet more lovely, and more desirable to them to be "placed in an attitude of guarding their *own* rights, protecting their *own* innocence" *not* "by preserving them from the *consequences* of their *ignorance* and their passions"—*but* by *removing their ignorance* which is the *cause* of the dangers, difficulties and unbridled passions to which they are subjected?* Both, indeed, as Society is now constituted, may be, and probably are necessary. But the latter is unquestionably the first in order. If "ignorance is the parent of vice" then first remove the Iguorance and there will be less need of Institutions for *Juvenile Delinquents*. I am gratified, therefore, exceedingly, with the steps taken by the City Council, to make effectual provision for that class of children who are now *Rejected* from our Schools. It is to be hoped that the course, whichever may be adopted by the School Committee may be a practical and efficient one. The interests of society demands it; for as it respects poverty, vice and crime, Mr. Quincy, has fully and happily asserted, that the great purpose of Society is to *prevent*, check or punish them; and with its success, in these efforts is inseparably connected its character and prosperity."

UNUM.

* We fully agree with our correspondent, in regard to the extent of the exertions which should be made in behalf of the "low the poor and the oppressed," though he seems to us to have mistaken the spirit of Mr Quincy's inquiry, or in other words, not to have interpreted it according to its full meaning and scope. Any effectual means of "preserving them from the consequences, either of their ignorance or their passions," must embrace a system of instruction and self-desipline, and to our view, the spirit of Mr Quincy's remarks extended to all those efforts and means which enlighented christian benevolence would dictate, for meliorating the condition of the unhappy and the oppressed.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

INSTALLATION.

On Wednesday last, the Rev. Winthrop Bailey was installed as Pastor of the Third Congregational Church and Society in Greenfield. The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. I. Chandler, of Orange. the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Lancaster, from 1 Peter iii. 15. "Be ready always to give an answer to every man, that asketh you a reason of the hope, that is in you, with meekness and fear." The consecrating Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Harding, of New-Salem: the Charge was given by Rev. Samuel Willard, of Deerfield; the Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. F. Parkman, of Boston: the Address to the Society, by Rev. T. F. Rogers, of Bernardstown; and the Concluding Prayer, by Rev. W. B. Peabody, of Springfield. This Society, which has recently been formed, not having yet erected their building, they were kindly accommodated by the use of the Second Congregational Church for the occasion; and the services were attended there by a numerous and and attentive audience.

The dissolution of Mr. Bailey's relation to his former charge, at Pelham, was in a spirit of entire harmony and affection: and while his people expressed their deep regrets for the loss of his services among them, it was with cordial wishes for his usefulness and happiness in the wider sphere, to which Providence had called him. It is our earnest hope, that the seed of Divine truth, which has been planted in that place, may spring up and bring forth fruit, even to everlasting life.

Wesleyan Seminary. A Literary Institution has been lately established at Readfield, Me. called the "Maine Wesleyan Seminary. The Gardiner Chronicle gives the following account of this Institution.

The first design of its liberal and philanthropic founder, Luther Sampson, was to afford the children of the Methodist clergy, who, from the nature of their calling, are in general far from affluent circumstances, gratuitous means of suitable education. But enlarging his plan, to embrace those of all religious or secular views, he has appropriated ten thousand dollars to found, on the most Catholic principles, a school, in which the sciences are to be extensively and accurately taught. The better to accomplish the purpose of cheap and easy means of instruction for the poor, a farm the property of the institution, and lying contiguous to the new and commodious brick building, recently erected for their accommodation, is cultivated by the students, under the direction of an overseer. In this building are rooms for the accommodation of the students, a chapel, several school and lecture rooms, a dining hall and kitchen. The plan for discipline and study, although not mature in all its parts, is, for those who support themselves by laboring upon the farm, to pass the first half of each day together, in the same room with the instructer, and at one o'clock to repair to the field, to labor until the hour of prayers. Such as are too young to labor, or are able to defray their expenses, pay one dollar per week for board. This institution is under the care of a respectable board of trustees, and at present has for principal Mr Zenas Caldwell, a gentleman of piety and liberal education, and by his talents and enlightened views well qualified to render it eminently useful. It is in contemplation to augment the number of instructers, giving it a professor to each branch of science. The good wishes of the community must attend this, and all similar efforts for improving the condition of the rising generation.

There are bigotted and confident men in every sect, who are always ready to sit in judgement on the faith of their brethren. We have the following specimen from an English Quaker. He writes thus to a gentleman of Martha's Vineyard:—"I fervently trust —— may escape from falling into the errors which have tarnished the religion of some of our relatives in New B——d; I allude to those who have withdrawn themselves from the Friends, and have adopted a creed of their own, similar to the "Socinian," wherein they divest the Immaculate Son of God of some of his Divine attributes! Surely these declensions are sorrowful! They should teach us to be watchful—and above all to pray for the light of truth to abide in us."

General Intelligence.

East India Marine Society. The twenty-sixth anniversary of the "East India Marine Society of Salem," was celebrated yesterday. A public dinner was given, at which the President of the United States was a guest. The Salem Register, after allunding to the Museum of this Society, which has attracted great attention, says "This Society originally consisted of twenty six members; twelve only of the original members now survive. True to their original purpose, they have confined the membership to such as have passed Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, either as masters of vessels or factors. With this limitation, the Society has increased to one hundred and eighty members. Their purpose is to extend relief to the indigent members—to add to the stock of nautical information—and to collect curiosities from all parts of the globe. Although their museum consists exclusively of voluntary contributions, it is believed to be at this moment the best in the Union."

PRESIDENT'S VISIT. The President of the United States left Washington on a visit to his father of Quincy, on the 20th ult. He was accompanied by his lady and son. Mrs. Adams was detained in Philadelphia, on account of a sudden indisposition. President Adams arrived in this city, on Wednesday evening the 28th ult. On the 29th he visited his father at Quincy, and since that time has on several different days received the attentions of his fellow citizens at the Exchange Cofiee House in this city.

Mrs. Adams having so far recovered as to continue her journey, arrived in Quincy, on the evening of Saturday last. Yesterday the President visited Salem by the request of a deputation of the citizens af that town. We understand that he will visit his relative Mr Boylston, of Princeton, this day; that on Monday he will visit his excellency Gov. Lincoln, at Worcester, and from thence will continue his journey to the seat of government

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During one of the late levees at the Exchange, a number of the old soldiers of the revolution, who have been excluded from the bounty of their country because they could not and would not take the *pauper oath*, waited on the President with a representation in writing of their case. The President received them most cordially, and assured them that their representation would be duly considered.—*Centinel.*

NEWSPAPERS. The Rhode Island American, which has been conducted for several years past, with distinguished ability and taste, by *W. G. Goddard*, Esq. will hereafter be published by Mr *Francis Y. Carlile*, late printer of the Christian Register; a young gentleman whose modest merit and faithful attention to the duties of his late situation, have gained for him our high esteem, as well as our best wishes for his success.

We learn that the paper to which we have just alluded, is now united with the Providence Gazette, and will hereafter be published under the title of the "Rhode Island American and Providence Gazette."

CATTLE SHOW. The annual Cattle Show, Ploughing Match exhibition, &c. at Brighton, will take place next Wednesday and Thursday under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. This annual festival has already taken place in several counties, and the evidences of improvement have in most instances been very manifest, and highly satisfactory.

The Middlesex Show took place at Concord, on the 5th inst.

"The Society" [says the Centinel] "proceeded to the meeting-house, where, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Littleton, an ingeious and practical address was delivered by the Rev. Charles Briggs, of Lexington. The dinner was in the Middlesex Hotel; and the toasts after it were good. The following is a sample:—

'The perpetuity to the Holy Allience of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.' "*The President of the U. States*—in manners and living a simple Republican—in virtue, learning and talents, elevated above Princes.' '*Our Governor*—His skill and excellence as a Farmer, are known in Worcester, and as a Governor acknowledged throughout the Commonwealth.' 'The daughters of fashion, and the fashion of daughters—The first make bad wives, and the second bad forms.'

Bridgewater Cattle Show.

The following account of the annual Cattle Show, of Plymouth County, at Bridgewater, is from the Old Colony Memorial.

The Pens were well filled with stock, which much exceeded the last year's exhibiton. The articles of Produce and Manufactures were respectable. The *Ploughing Match* was honourable to the competitors—The work was well done, and done quickly.—At the meeet-house prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr Hodges, and an Address was delivered by J. E. Howard, Esq. of West Bridgewater, on the "*Errors of Husbandry.*" Of this performance the Old Colony Memorial says, "the style was neat and appropriate, the remarks judicious and well matured, uniting *utile cum dulce*; and we have seldom been more instructed by any address on the occasion."—It is high praise to say, the music was worthy of Bridgewater. The dinner was in the Hall of the Academy; where the best porducts of "Harvest Home" were enjoyed with grateful festivity. The following were some of the toasts;—

"*Agriculture*—the most certain source of wealth, strength and independence." "*The Spirit of Emulation*—as sure to be found in the brightness of the plough-share as in the flash of the sword." "*The Earth*—improving its improver, giving him health, strength and wealth." "*The systematic Farmer*—who attempts no more than he can accomplish, and well accomplishes all he attempts.' *Great Crops*—they will never incumber old fashioned farming.

Volunteers.—By the Hon. WILLIAM DAVIS.—*Bridgewater and its Divisions*—may the new towns ever maintain the high character of the old.—By KILBURN WHITMAN, Esq.—The Orator of the day—a hopeful plant from a well cultivated soil;—As Farmers, we will remember our errors, for he has told them pleasantly.—By B. BROWN Esq.—The Farmer whose peculiar habits of industry, temperance and economy, have procured him long life, health and respectability. [Allusion was made in the last volunteer, to Dea. John Whitman, of E. B. now in his 91st year, who with his own hands dug over a quarter of an acre of bushy unsubdued land, the past season, and planted it with potatoes, which promise a good crop.]

KENNEBUNK, Oct. 8.

Distressing Occurrence. We learn the following particulars of a distresing occurrence which took place in Elliot, in this county, since our last.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr Richard Neal of Eliot, immediately after rising expressed his determination to kill his cat, and commenced a pursuit of the animal for that purpose; but the cat running under the pigsty, he followed, and with an axe endeavoured to raise the flooring—when Mrs. Neal who was at the time near by, gathering chips, told him he should not kill the cat, upon which he raised the axe and struck her a blow on the shoulder which brought her to the ground, he then by an other blow severed her head from her body.—The neighbors hearing an unusual disturbance, repaired to the spot where they found Mrs Neal a lifeless corpse covered with blood.

After this shocking outrage Mr Neal proceeded to Berwick, where he gave the following statement, which on being ascertained to be fact, he was committed to jail at York. He made no resistance or attempt to escape, but on his way to prison while stopping at a tavern he attempted to despatch himself with a broad axe, but was prevented.

He is a man who has hitherto sustained a good character; no private quarrel was ever known to have disturbed the domestic tranquility of his family, and but the day before the perpetration of this horrble deed he visited Berwick in company with his wife

We understand no person witnessed the transaction, and that the above statement is given by Mr. Neal, which however so nearly coincides with appearances that no one doubts its correctness.

To the insanity of Mr Neal is ascribed this shocking and unnatural murder, as it is stated that about nine years since he was partially deranged, and from his manners and actions he is now thought to be laboring under a similar disorder of the mind.

Mrs Neal was of a respectable connections, and has left several young children to deplore the shocking and untimely death of a kind and affectionate mother, and to weep over the misfortunes of a wretched father. *Gaz.*

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR. About three weeks since, as young man was at work, cutting corn stocks, in the North Meadow, he picked up a fine cotton ruffled *shirt*, the collar of which was considerably sprinkled with *blood*—It was however carried home: and although the circumstance excited some surprise, it soon was forgotten. Last week, on Monday, one of the same family commenced gathering corn in the same field, when he found there was such a *steanch* in one part of it, that it was impossible for him to proceed—he therefore went in search of the cause, and to his surprise, he found a short distance from where the *shirt* was picked up, a dead horse. The horse was white, and apparently had been a very fine one, and well shod all round, with steel pointed shoes, one of which was marked F. It must have been a strange horse, as there had been none missed from the neighbourhood, of this description; it had evidently been led there, and killed on the spot, as there was no track of its having been drawn there; there was a halter round its neck.—Search was made, but nothing further could be discovered. It is to be feared that some unwary traveller has suffered by the hands of an assassin. The above are all the particulars we are able to collect at present.—*Hartford Times.*

WOOL. The most profitable occupation for our yeomany owning highland farms is the rearing of Merino Sheep. Full blood merino breeders are worth on an average, ten to twelve dollars per head—full blood merino wool, washed, sells to the manufacturers from fifty to sixty cents per pound. We miss the butter and chesse from some of the farmers on Connecticut river, (and they brought us the very best of those articles) —and frequently see them pass us on their way to market with loads of wool. The rearing of merino sheep, and the production of wool, is a business that cannot be overdone, any more than the culture of cotton in the southern states; and, if we do not greatly err, it will be a business which will yield ready money and wealth, not less to the farmer of the North, than the cotton business does to the planter of the South.

A Sermon will be preached on Sunday evening next, at the Park Street meeting house by the Rev. Mr GEEN, before "The Fatherless and Widows Society."

STEAM BOAT. We have been informed that such is the increased demand for steam engines in Great Britain, for boats and manufacturing establishments, that all the most approved machinists have made contracts for as many engines as they are able to supply for several months to come. This information is confirmed by the paragraph which we copy from a Quebec paper, under the Greenock date. It appears that the largest steam vessel ever projected in Great Britian, now building at Greenock, the contracts for which amounted to £26.000, has been purchased by the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, at an advance of £7500 on the amount of the contracts. This fact shows not only the extreme activity with which steam navigation is extending in Europe, but the earnestness of the Atlantic Company, in the purpose of commencing their operations as soon as possible. *B. D. Adv.*

The following paragraph is copied from the Winchester Republican.

Georgia.—We have good authority for saying that the Georgia differences will be adjusted without the interference of Congress. For the present, Georgia will be content with the land of those Creeks who were knowingly parties to the Treaty, and a compromise with the others will be left to future arrangement. Our information comes from the highest sources at Washington, and may be relied on.

The Season continues to bear those remarkable traits which it has sustained throughout the summer. Several days during the past week have been unusually warm—thermometer at 80. In the eastern section of the country trees bearing fruit are a second time in blossom, and in this city the early rose bushes are again in flower; we have seen several, teeming with buds and blossoms.

The atmosphere around us is at present very dense, and filled with smoke, so as to be painful to the eyes. We are unable to divine the cause.

ASTRONOMY. It is known to many, though not perhaps so extensively as it ought to be, that in the lumber lobbies of the Capitol at Washington, sets of the finest instruments for astronomical observation, made by the first artists in Europe, are now suffering as common rubbish, and becoming every day more unfit for any pusposes of their construction. A nation that boasts of possessing one of the first astronomers of the age, ought no longer to neglect providing an observatory, where such eminent talents might be employed, to the greatest advantage, in the cause of science, and in a manner creditable to our reputation as a liberal and enlightened people.

Portland Paper.

FROM EUROPE.

The latest intelligence from Europe is up to Aug. 27. We give the following extracts.

LONDON, Aug. 26. Our information from the Continent received this day, throws but little light on the subject of the affairs of Greece. The capture of Ibrahim Pacha continues to be asserted, but confirmation of the fact is wanted.

Other reports state that the Arabs are overrunning Arcada, with fire and sword—that the Turkish ships have entered the Gulpn of Patras, and obliged the small Greek vessels to take refuge in the Gulph of Corinth—and that Redschid Pacha was about to reenter Etoha, and again lay siege to Missolonghi.

"MADRID, Aug. 8. A suspicion has arisen that the King will depart for Burgos or France. It is said there are medals of Don Carlos in circulation, but that he intends to go abroad. There are volunteers enough, if they could be depended on, to keep down the Carlosmen. The troops destined for the Havana discover a very revolutionary spirit."

Dutch Paper.

A new lithographic invention is announced at Brussels, by which the French papers are to be copied and reprinted within two hours after the arrival of the Mail.

It is reported that the Archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of Bonmpare, has been married to the Count of Niepperg, who is to be raised to the dignity of a Prince.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Napoli, headed by a Turk attired in the European costume, who professed great interest in the cause of the Greeks. He raised troops, and had in corps thirteen other Turks. Their plan was to spike the eannon at Napoli as the Turks advanced. After being put to the toture, the traitor made a full confession, and was burnt alive.

ST. DOMINGO EX-COLONISTS. We observe in the last National Gazette, an advertisement in French, addressed to the Old Proprietors of St. Domingo, and their heirs, announcing that M. MEJON, has been appointed to liquidate their claims for indemnity agreably to the provisions of the late treaty between the governments of France and St Domingo.

LATE FROM CHILI. By the ship Eagle, Capt. Morrel, arrived this morning from Valparaiso, via Copiapa, whence she sailed on the 12th of July we have intelligence from the former place to the 23d June, which mentions the arrival at that port of the Spanish sloop of War ACHILLES, the crew having mutined and carried her into port and delivered her up to the Chilian government. This vessel is one that separated from the Asia 74 and constante, with the intention of returning to Spain, but it appears that the officers met with no better success in this attempt than the commanders of the other vessels. *Bal. Gaz.*

CHILI. We stated, a few days since, on the authority of the Baltimore American, that the Northern section of Chili, including Coquimbo, had seceded from the Chilian Republic. It now appears that this measure was adopted in consequence of the latter having granted a monopoly to a company of merchants, to the exclusive trade in the articles of spirits, tobacco, snuff and teas. At Santiago, where the same spirit prevailed, the City Guards had marched out of the city and encamped in the neighborhood, manifesting great dissatisfaction at the conduct of the government.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Within a few months, we believe, more than 100 persons have arrived here from Havana, on their way to settle in Mexico. It is not improbable that a yet greater number of persons from Cuba have reached Mexico by other routes. As the Spaniards, or descendants of Spaniards, are naturally reserved with Strangers, we have not ascertained the precise cause, or causes, of those migrations; we guess, however, the present uncertain political state of Cuba, and the iron yoke of the beloved Ferdinand's officers, might come in for a pretty large share.—*Mer. Adv.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 24.—On Tuesday last arrived from Halifax, his Majesty's brig Rifleman, Capt. Webb, having on board Admiral Lake, and several gentlemen of his retinue,—She was accompanied by H. M. ship Menai, Captain Stewart, and a tender. The Admiral, we understand, has visited the principal harbors on the coast between this and Halifax.—On Wednesday morning he proceeded on a tour to the seat of Government, from whence he returned last evening to this city in the steam boat.—*Courier.*

FROM GREECE.

SYRA, July 2.—At Napoli di Romania, a Turk has been discovered, who has been there five months, and who, attired in European costume, passed for a distinguished Philhellenian, who had come to assist the Greeks. He raised troops. Among those recruited, there were thirteen other Turks. They were to spike all the cannon of Napoli di Romania, at the approach of Ibrahim Pacha. His correspondence has been intercepted. After being put to the torture, and having made a full confession, the traitor has been burnt alive.

For some days past there have been recruits raised in all the islands. The mass of the Greeks, fearing treason on the part of the Moreotes, went to the Morea of their own accord to support the Government.

Ibrahim has burnt and ravaged all the country about the environs of Argos.

TINE, July 2.—An express sent to the Greek government from Missolonghi, has announced that that fortress must soon fail, if relief be not promptly sent.

The Arabs have invaded Arcadia. They destroy every thing with fire and sword.

SMYRNA, July 19.—Greek news is scarce. There is a report that Colocotroni has thrashed Ibrahim Pacha, who was near Napoli, and that he has wounded him; and that Petro Bey, with 3000 Albanians, has beat the 8000 Arabs that were landed from Candia. A conspiracy has been discovered at Napoli, and the authors have been shot. I have great hopes that all will turn out well.

The Suabian Mercury says, "The unexpected appearance of Captain Pacha near Cape Papa, at the entrance of the gulph of Patras, has produced a great change in the situation of affairs in Western Greece. It appears that the Greek Admiral Nenza, who commanded a naval divisions on the shores of Etolia and Albania, did not receive advice of the approach of the Ottoman fleet till it appeared off the coast; for he immediately quitted his station without even waiting for vessels of the smallest dimensions to join him. It is said his object was to reunite himself to one of the Greek squadrons, which cruise off the southern shores of the Morea. The Turkish ships have entered the Gulph of Patras, the small Greek ships have been obliged to take refuge in the Gulph of Corinth.

Immediately after his arrival the Captain Pacha caused the two Generals, Jussuf Pacha and Redshid Pacha, to be invited by the officers of his staff to a conference in the Admiral's ship. The conference took place some days afterwards, and it is said that three commanders in Chief then determined on a new plan of offensive operations against the Greeks. The troops of Redschid Pacha have already received orders to re-enter Etolia, and again to lay sige to Missolonghi.

DENMARK UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Denmark has two universities: that of Copenhagen, with forty-nine professors, ordinary and extraordinary, and that of Kiel, with thirty-six professors. In the College of Soroc, founded by the celebrated Baron Holberg, the different branches of instruction are confided to fourteen professors or adjuncts. There are also in the different provinces a large number of royal colleges, or higher schools, not to mention the primary schools, the number of which is proportioned to the population of the country. In Copenhagen are three public libraries, the largest of which, the royal library, contains about 300,000 vols. In Copenhagen there are, besides an academy of chirurgery, with nine professors or adjuncts, and an academy of fine arts, with twelve professors. Among the literary societies sanctioned by royal authority we may mention, the Royal Society of Sciences, composed of fifty-five native or resident members, and sixty-six corresponding members, belonging to other countries. Also the Society for the study of the National History and Language; that for Scandinavian Literature; the Royal Society of Medicine; that of the Veterinary Art; that of Rural Economy, founded in 1767; besides others, to numerous too be mentioned.

Revue Encyc. Juin 1825.

PRUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The number of students in the Prusian Universities in 1824, was as follows;

At Berlin,	1,254
Halle,	1,119
Breslau,	710
Bonn,	527
Konigsberg,	303
Greifswald,	126
Munster,	284
Natives of Prussia,	3,477
Foreigners,	846

Bulletin Universal.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA. The population of the whole Russian Empire, including the kingdom of Poland, and the Grand Duchy of Finland, at the commencement of the year 1824, was estimated at 53, 000,768 souls. The yearly increase is supposed to be 500.000. The last actual census was taken in 1816

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Several communications are necessarily deferred.

MARRIAGES.

At Roxbury, Nathaniel Fellowes, Esq. of the Island of Cuba, to Miss Lucy Lambert, daughter of the late Wm. Lambert, Esq.

In this city Mr Jonathan Parke, merchant, to Miss S. E Smith.

DEATHS.

In Charleston, (SC.) on the 24th ult. Mr. James D'Wolf, aged 34, a native of New-Bedford, and for ten years past a resident of that city.

On the 6th Oct. Stephen Jones, aged 86. With entire confidence in the mercy of his creator "he came to the grave at a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season."

In the old French War he served in a company of Provincials, and was present when Lord Howe was killed at Ticonderoga.

He moved to Machias in its early settlement, and resided there for more than 56 years, serving as Chief Justice and Judge of Probate of the County of Washington for a large proportion of that time. He was of a kind, affectionate, charitable and hospitable disposition:—of an uncommonly cheerful and even temper;—firm, industrious, faithful, and just in business;—observant of all duties, public private and religious;—of a vigorous understanding and retentive memory, which by continual exercise he kept unimpaired to his last illpess. About three years since, he removed to this city, and has received those soothing and affectionate attentions from a beloved daughter; to which, in her early life the tender care of an indulgent father had so eminently entitled him.

"He full of years,
"Of honors full, satiate of life, retires
"Like an o'er-wearied Pilgrim to his home."

REMOVAL.

THE Counting Room of the Christian Register is removed to the Chambers of the large building called CORNHILL SQUARE, No. 81 Washington Street, nearly opposite the head of State Street.

☞ The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Peace Society, may be found at the abovementioned place.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

AN assortment of Religious Tracts may be be found at the Counting Room of the Christian Register No. 81 Washington Street near the head of State-st. Also Children's Books.

☞ Orders for Unitarian Tracts and Books will be promptly attended to.

APPEAL TO LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

JUST Published and for sale at this office, and at the bookstores generally, "An Appeal to Liberal Christians for the cause of Christianity in India, by a member of the Society for obtaining information respecting the state of religion in India." oct 15.

MR GREENWOOD'S SERMON.

THE Sermon of the Rev. Mr Greenwood, at the late anniversary of the Boston Female Asylum, is just published at this office. oct. 15

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THIS day published by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO, for the Proprietor, No 134, Washington Street.

CONTENTS.

ART. 1. Claims of the United States on Naples and Holland.

1. Message of the President of United States to the House of Representatives, relative to the claim on Naples.

2. Message of the President of the United States transmitting the Correspondence relating to the Claims of the Citizens of the United States upon the Government of the Netherlands.

2. Lord Byron's Character and Writings.

1 Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron. By the late R C. Dallas, Esq.

2. Correspondence of Lord Byron with a Friend including his Letters to his Mother; in 1809, 1810 and 1811.

3. Journal of the Conversations of Lord Byron. By Thomas Medwin, Esq.

3. Wayland's Discourses on the Duties of an American Ctizen.

The Duties of an American Citizen; two Dicourses, delivered in the First Baptist Meeting House in Boston. By Francis Wayland, jr.

4. Pinkney's Poems.

Poems. By Edward C. Pinkney.

5. English Common Law Reports.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the English Courts of Common Law. Edited by Thomas Sergeant and John C. Lowber, Esqrs.

6. Orphic Poetry.

Orpheus Poetrarum Græcorum Antiquissimus. Auctore Georgio Henrico Bode.

7. Columbus.

Codice diplomatico Colombo-Americano, ossia Raccolta di Documenti originali e inediti, spettanti a Cristoforo Colombo, &c. Genova, 1823.

8. Gold and Silver in Mexico.

A Report of the Expediency of Augmenting the Duties on the Exportation of Gold and Silver, presented to the General Constituent Congress of Mexico, by the Committe of Finance and Mines, Aug. 9, 1824,

9. Critical Notices.

Palfrey's Historical Discoures—Perkins' History of the Late War—Writford's Mercantile Penmanship—Summary View of America—Addresses before the New York Academyo f Fine Arts—Bacon's Plea for Africa—Barnard's Polyglot Grammar—Craft's Address before the Palmetto Society—Blanco Whites Spanish Varieties.

Quarterly List of New Publications—Index. Oct 1

MEDICAL BOOKS.

THE following Medical Books, some new, and some second-handed, are for sale at this office.

Kiel's Anatomy.
Monroe's Do.
Boerhaave's Academical Lectures 6 vols.
Pott's Surgery 2 vols,
Bell on Ulcers.
Chaptal's Chemistry.
Cullen's Materia Medica 2 vols,
Cutbush Observations.
Hosack's Practical Nosology.
Townsend's Guide to Health 2 vols.
Smith on the Nerves.
Med. Repository 5 vols. and 17 numbers.
Coxes, Dispensatory new.
Edinburgh Do.
Gallup on Epidemus.
Mann's Med. Sketches.
N. England Journal of Med. Surgery 8 vols. and 8 Nos.
Jackson on Fevers.
Hamilton's Female Physician.
Smellie's Medwifery 3 vols. with Plates,
Thacher on Hydrophobia.
Wallis on Diseases.
Mass. Med. Communications 2 vols. and 3 Nos
Thomas' Family Physician.
Scott on the Gout.
Beddoes' Med. Observations.
Swans Sydenham.
Fordyces Practice.
Phamacopoia New York Hospital.
Moor's Sketches.
Rushes' Med. Enquiries 2 vols.
Wyllish on Diet and Regimen 2 vols.
Whytt's Phisiological Essays.
Whytts Med. Observations.
Saunders an the Liver
Tissot on the Diseases of sydentary persons.
Mead on poisons.
Hooper's Med. Dictionary.
Orton's Expositions 6 vols.

☞ Also, Parr's Medical Dictionary handsomely bound, in calf. oct 8

ATHENEUM,—No. 12, Vol. 3.

JUST Published by John Cotton, Corner of Washington and Franklin streets, The Atheneæum, or spirit of the English Magazines. For Oct. 15. 1825.

CONTENTS.

Retrospect of the efforts and progress of mankind during the last twenty five years. The Sicilian Captive. Notices of new publications. History of the conquest of England by the Normans. Massenburg, a tale. Tales of the O'Harra family. On fashions. Parsee Rigour. Reflections of a South American seaman. On the various uses of Cuffs and Blows among different nations. Astrology. Antiquities. Curious wheel-lock musket. New lights. Anecdote. The Orkney Islands. Rapid evaporation. Singular custom. Sporting. Varieties. oct. 15.

Miscellaneous.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

MUSIC.

It comes,—it comes upon the gale,
That pensive voice of days gone by,
With early feelings down life's vale,
On Arab airs as odours sigh.

Oh! on this far and foreign shore
How doubly blest that song appears,
Long days and distance wasting o'er
The sweetness of departed years.

The scene around me fades away,
As at the wave of magic wand—
I see the glens and mountains grey
And wild woods of my native land.

The summer bower, the silent stream,
The scenes of youth are on the strain;
And peopled is my waking dream
With forms I neer shall see again.

As on my wand'rings when a child,
That music comes at close of day,
Along the dim and distant wild,
And wafts my spirit far away;

And o'er the heart as it distils,
Dear as the dew-drop to the leaf,—
Oh! how the rising bosom thrills
Beneath the mystic joy of grief;

So sweet—so hallow'd 'tis to feel
The gentle woe that wakes the sigh,
That e'en in heaven methinks, 'twill steal
Upon the spirit's dream of joy!

But hark! that soothing strain is o'er,
And broken is the lovely spell;
So fades from off our native shore
The accents of a Friends's farewell.

INDIAN NEGOCIATIONS.

[The following letter, written during the pendency of the late nogociations at Prairie du Chien, was not received at this Office as soon as it ought to have been from the date.—But as there are several matters contained in the letter, which have not been noticed elsewhere, we deem it not too late for publication.] *Missouri Advocate.*

Extract of a letter, dated, Prairie du Chien, August 12.

"After a tedious voyage, the Expedition arrived at this post on the 1st inst. being thirty-four days out from St. Louis. At Rock Island we were met by Mr. Robert Forsythe, Secretary to Gov. Cass, in a Chippeway bark canoe, who was despatched from the Prairie to take up Gov. Clark and Maj. Biddle—they accordingly went on board, and we arrived in a few days after them. Gov. Cass had reached the Prairie a short time before Gov. Clark, by way of Fox River and the Ouisconsin, in a large Chippeway canoe, rowed by ten men, and accompanied by Mr. Schoolcraft, Indian Agent at Sault Marie, Mr. Trowbridge and Mr. Forsythe, his Secretaries, Mr. Marsh, who is employed in arranging a Vocabulary of some of the Indian languages, and Mr. J. O. Lewis, engaged in taking portraits of some of the principal chiefs and braves.

The Council was opened on the 5th, by Gov. Clark, in a speech addressed to numerous deputations of Chiefs and Braves from the Sioux, Fox, Sacs, Iowas, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Monomenies and Ottoways, forming altogether perhaps, the largest and most respectable convention of the tribes ever assembled on the Upper Mississippi. In addition to the Commissioners, Maj. Thomas Biddle attended as Secretary, and Mr. Boilvin, Mr. Forsythe, Maj. Taliaferro and Mr. Schoolcraft, as Agents for the several Indian nations represented on the occasion. The Great Council fire was kindled in the centre of a square, around which the Indians were seated, under the shade of an extensive bowery erected for the purpose. After the delivery of the speech the pipe of peace was presented and smoked by all present—the remains of the pipe were then thrown into the Fire, meaning thereby that their bad thoughts and evil intentions were purified—and that the smoke arising from the remains might ascend to the Great Spirit, who would pronounce the work to be good. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the Council was adjourned, with a closing remark from the Commissoners to the Chiefs that they would be ready to hear their answers on the next day. A general shaking of hands then took place between the Commissioners and the Indians, and so ended the first days interview, which upon the whole was an interesting one, although I have given but an imperfect sketch of it.

The next day was mostly consumed in introductory speeches from the Indians, returning thanks to their fathers present, whom they said had come a great distance to make peace among them, and to their Great Father at Washington, for the trouble he had taken in collecting his red children together and the solicitude he always manifested in their happiness—that they were willing to live in peace with each other, &c.

From that day to this has been taken up in settling their limits and establishing boundaries between the several nations, as a preliminary to peace. This is found to be a difficult matter to arrange satisfactorily, as they are extremely tenacious on the subject of their exterior lines. It was determined by the Commissioners to submit the question of limits themselves—in pursuance of which the Fox and Sacs had two interviews with the Sioux, but to no purpose. The Fox and Sacs wished in the first instance to carry the line from the Mississippi to the Missouri above the mouth of the Calumet river, which empties into the Missouri considerably above Council Bluffs, to which they said the Sioux had agreed, but in the Council the Sioux denied it, and the only progress these two people had made in settling their limits, is to the forks of the River des Moines which is but a small part of the country in dispute between them. The Sioux stand alone in the Council, and are viewed with great jealousy by the other nations. To-day the Chippeways and Sioux presented the arrangement they had made in their conference the preceding evening, marked out on a piece of birch bark, the same as the Chippeways made their canoes of—but in the explanations which each gave of his boundaries as laid down upon the back, they also disagreed, and are now engaged in another conference to bring about an understanding. The best claim urged by the Chippeways (which you know is not a Mississippi nation) is that of conquest and possession. The Sioux appear to admit a good part of the claim, but deny the principle and the fact assumed by the Chippeways in support of their pretentions.

To-morrow, perhaps, some definite arrangement may be made between them, and also between the Sioux and Fox and Sacs—but if nothing else can be done, it is possible the Commissioners, acting as umpires between them all, will proceed to settle their limits on the principles of right and justice—by which the Indians will have to abide. Gov. Cass has told them that the President of the United States will *suffer no other war drum but his own* to be heard throughout his extensive territories, and that henceforth their wars shall and must cease.

The Indians on the Missouri, perhaps, may feel themselves a little interested in these transactions.—The Ioway, for instance, is no longer an independent Missouri Nation—they have incorporated themselves with the Fox and Sacs nation, together with their claims. The Sioux on the Missouri, also, are interested in the proceedings here, and if the Fox and Sacs should succeed in their limits in that quarter, some of the Sioux here appear to think that the Missouri Sioux would contest the point.

SHEFFIELD.

No. xviii. of Letters from Europe, by one of the Editors of the New-York Statesman, gives the following account of Sheffield.

Sheffield is a plain manufacturing town, with nothing very attractive to a stranger, except its proverbial skill in cutlery. Its houses are of brick, neatly built, and the bustle of its streets shows it to be a place of much business. It has a population of about 80,000, and is said to be rapidly increasing. The river Dunn passes through it, and one or two canals connect it with other parts of the kingdom. Its churches and public buildings are commodious, but present nothing peculiar or striking. St Peters is a large and ancient structure, with an enclosure of several acres, entirely paved and re-paved with tomb-stones. On the wall is a bust, which is the first specimen of Chantrey's skill. In the chancel, the Earl of Shrewsbury and his two wives, on each side of him, sleep in marble, bearing an inscription of 1538. Near by, in full armour, lies Gilbert Talbot, another Earl of Shrewsbury, celebrated for having had charge of Mary Queen of Scotts during her imprisonment at this place. The castle in which she was confined, as also Cardinal Woolsey, has been entirely demolished, and a new building erected on its site. On entering this church, we met a blooming and no doubt happy couple, who had just been bending at the alter of Hymen, and came out smiling. Had our visit been a moment sooner, the nuptials would have been witnessed. An undertaker was at the same time busy in burying a corpse near the church door.

Soon after our arrival at Sheffield, we called on an old gentleman who came passenger with us in the Corinthian, and who is a native of the place, although he has now become a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia. Being extensively engaged in business, and acquainted with most of the manufacturers, he afforded us great facility in accomplishing the principle object of our visit to to this place—an examination of its workshops and of that mechanical skill, which has given to it so much celebrity. He politely devoted nearly two whole days to us, and conducted us to manufactures of all descriptions. The proprietors were perfectly courteous and obliging, taking us to every part of their establishments, and pointing out the various operations, without the slightest reserve. Such liberality and kindness gave us a very favourably opinion of the inhabitants.

Our first visit was to the extensive establishment of Messrs Sheperd and Marsh, who were largely concerned in the manufacture of table-knives, pen-knives, and other speceies of cutlery. Every process however minute, from the forging of the blade to the last polish of the handle, was pointed out. The labour was greatly abridged and expedited by the use of moulds frequently giving shape at a single stroke of the hammer. One of the most curious operations is the preparation of the horn for handles. It is softened by the combined influence of fire and water, and then pressed into form by hot iron plates, the material coming out of the mould highly polished.

We next went to the razor manufactory of Mr Barber, whose wares are known the world over, and have become so celebrated, as to induce others to counterfeit his stamp. He informed me, that he had just sent £10 to the United States, to be expended in advertisments and in cautioning the public against these frauds, as the sale of goods under his name not only curtails his business, but injures his reputation, by imputing to him the manufacture of razors, which like Peter Pindar's, "were made to sell." Mr Barber took us to every part of his manufactory, and initiated us into the mystery of his art. His razors all pass though his own hands, before they receive his mark. About two hundred dozen are manufactured in a week, and despatched to every part of the globe. We saw a parcel finished in elegant style, with the names of Gen. Van Ransaelaer, Mr Dudley, and others engraved on the handles, made to the order of Messrs Godfrey and Welsh of Albany.

Our next call was at the splendid establishment of Rogers & Sons, whose wares are as well known in the United States, as in this country. One of the firm resided for several years in New York. The showroom of their manufatory is brilliant. All their articles are highly burnished, and kept perfectly clean, and arrainged so as to produce the finest effect.—Here is to be seen a knife with 1821 blades, the number corresponding with the year in which it was manufactured. These men are "cutlers to his Majesty," the appointment to the office being framed and suspended from the wall. It has been of great service to them. An unfair use has also been made of their brand, and one or two prosecutions are now pending. An anecdote was related, which proves that the Yankees are not the only people in the world, who are up to tricks. There is another manufacturer in Sheffield whose name is Rogers, and who of course has a right to put it upon his knives, as well as to use the royal stamp. The deception is complete, and practised with impunity. This man finds business enough in supplying the competitors of the celebrated firm of Rodgers, and the articles pass currently under their name. They endeavoured to employ the man in their establishment; but others bid higher.

One of the company conducted us through the workshops, in which about three hundred men are employed in the manufacture of knives of all kinds, razors, scissors, and indeed every description of cutlery. A foreman superintends the whole. He gives out all the work, and every article is inspected by him before it goes to the market. The departments of the workmen are all distinct. One man makes blades, another springs, a third rivets, and so on to the end of the chapter. Females and boys are chiefly employed in burnishing and putting up the articles. In one of the shops, we saw a mechanic handling a great quantity of small coins, as pence and half pence. On leaving the room, Mr. Rogers informed us, that this was one of his workmen, who acts as treasurer of the mechanics. They contribute a few pence a week from their earnings, to a general fund, designed for their support, in case they choose to enter into combinations and turn out for higher wages. There is of course no means of prohibiting these preparatory steps.

This day has been wholly employed in hurrying from shop to shop; and as the weather continues oppressively hot, our perambulations have been extremely fatigueing. Toil has, however, been amply remunerated in an increased knowledge of various arts. The conversion of iron into steel, and the process of refining the latter to its utmost state of purity; were among the most interesting. It is effected by raising the metal to a high temperature and imparting to it a portion of carbonic. A month is required in the metamorphosis.

The manufacture of saws is curious. A plate is first rolled, and then trimmed into shape with shears. The teeth are cut with a die, moved by a screw. A boy will perform the operation in a few minutes.—Files and rasps are raised with a chisel, while the metal is yet soft. It is afterwards tempered. This is done in the manufacture of all cutlery. We were not a little surprised to find females employed in making screws, although the mechanical labour is severe.—Grinding and polishing upon so large a scale as is here carried on, is a novelty. The stones are all turned by steam, and the intermitting screams, issuing from a circle of fire, strongly resembled the music of the tree-toad. It could not be called a "concord of sweet sounds."

The manufacture of tea-pots and other plated ware afforded us much amusement. It was traced through every stage, from the rough ingots, as they came from the mines of Cornwall, till the vessel is fit for use.—The plate, after being rolled into sheets, is beaten into form by a large drop die, similar to the instrument used in driving spiles. Next comes the process of soldering the parts together; then that of putting on the japanned beachen handles; and lastly the burnishing. In plated ware, a stratum of silver is laid upon a still thicker one of copper, and heated till they adhere: then rolled into plate.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FINE ARTS IN BOSTON.

We cannot take notice of these performances, [Address of Messrs. Verplank and Lawrence before the Academy of fine Arts in New-York] without a deep feeling of mortification for our own city. We have been too much accustomed to believe, that our fellow citizens were prompt to perceive and quick to promote any object of general utility, patiently to see them so outstripped as they have been in the cultivation of the arts, which embelish human life and elevate the human character. In Philadelphia and New-York Academies have been for several years established, which have contributed in no mean degree to the improvement of the public taste, and which afford ground for the best hopes for the advancement of the arts of design; while we have as yet taken no steps for the general diffusion of knowledge and correct taste, upon so important a branch of intellectual cultivation and national refinement. This appears to us the more remarkable, as it can hardly be doubted, we conceive, that there exist in this city abundant materials, as well of specimens to form a valuable collection, as of talent to increase and taste to enjoy them. The use of the means we already possess, would do much towards multiplying them, and we wish that those, whose taste is sufficiently cultivated to perceive and ridicule our deficiencies and faults, could be persuaded to use some effort to diffuse that skill, of the want of which they complain. A very slight effort only would be necessary.

It should be remembered too, that no moment can be so favorable as the present. We have among us artists, whose fine talents are acknowledged wherever they are known, whose genius ought to be encouraged by every appropriate reward, and whose future enduring fame will be rather a disgrace than an honor to us, if they are left to struggle with neglect. We are beginning to think it necessary to erect monuments to commemorate the great events of our history; and our public buildings are now constructed with more regard to durability than formerly. It will be a subject of regret, therefore, to many generations, if every effort be not now made to improve in purity of style, as much as in strength of structure. If a young man of talent determines to devote himself to the study of almost any department of the fine arts, the first thing he has to do is to exile himself from his home, that he may have some means of education at his command. These means to a considerable extent may be easily furnished here; artists might at least be enabled to begin their course aright, and it would be no difficult matter to induce them to return from the studies, which it would still be necessary to pursue abroad, and thus render themselves as truly American in their works as in their birth.

These are some of the reasons for beginning an establishment for the promotion of the fine arts among us, and if there be any reason against it, we profess ourselves ignorant of it. There is enough of wealth, leisure, talent and cultivation; it will be honorable to do it, and disgraceful longer to neglect it; we hope, therefore, soon to have occasion to exercise our critical talents upon addresses delivered before a Boston Academy.

ABUSES OF THE PRESS.

The following judicious and discriminating remarks relative to what are deemed some abuses of the English Press are from a communication lately published in the Salem Gazette. The object of the writer is to guard and improve the character of our own Press.

There are two very modern usages of the British which seem to me not only unworthy of it but truly *inexcuseable*—I will not soften the term. The one is, the giving accounts of judicial examinations for *crimes* in a *style of ridicule*, which without the *least wit to redeem its odiousness*, has a tendency to bring the course of its judicial proceedings into utter contempt. In England they have carried it further. They have retailed (I have no doubt with gross exaggerations) the *witty* remarks of the *judges* and of the counsellors in the highest courts of law; little "jeut d'esprit," intended to relieve the ennui produced by incessant intellectual labor, which probably were forgotten in a moment, are made to sustain a figure in the report of a chancery cause, as if the whole proceedings were a jest. How false this view is, we all know, who have seen their courts, how pernicious the tendency in bringing the courts into contempt, every man must perceive. Yet we find that this worse than childish practice has of late crept into some of the journals of New York—may they find no imitators! The other still more exceptionable, I may call it infamous usage of the British newspapers, is the employment of a regular set of spies over domestic life, and retailing sometimes with initials, and sometimes in a more guarded way, every instance of family aberration or misconduct, of which the laws would and could take no cognizance.

I cannot conceive of a course of things more subversive of *private right* on public morals, than this shameful *catering for the appetites of the malevolent and the curious.*

The Press is indeed a despotic and powerful engine: It *has* contributed to the freedom of mankind. It may be converted into the means of their ruin. It is a most solemn trust. The principles of liberty will not admit of its pernicious restraint or severe punishment What then can we hope, but the better class of editors will seek a higher and nobler fame, and not follow bad examples to the degradation of their profession and the ruin of public principle.

The First Oath. 'My lads,' said a captain when reading his orders to the crew on the quarter deck, to take command of the ship, 'there is one law that I am determined to make, and I shall insist upon its being kept; indeed it is a favor which I ask of you, and which as a British officer, I expect will be granted by a crew of British seamen. What say you, my lads, are you willing to grant your new captain one favor?' 'Aye, aye, Sir,' cried all hands. 'Let's know what it is, Sir.' 'Why, my lads,' said the captain, 'it is this—that you must allow me to swear the first oath in the ship. No man must swear an oath before I do; I am determined to have the privilege of swearing the first oath on board. What say you, my lads, will you grant me this favor? Remember; you will come aft to ask favors of me soon; come what do ye say, am I to have the privilege?' The men stared, and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. 'They were taken, says one, '*all aback.*' 'They were brought up,' says another, '*all standing.*' The captain reiterated, 'Now my fine fellows, what do you say; am I to have the privilege from this time of swearing the first oath on board? The appeal appeared so reasonable, and the manner of the captain so kind and prepossessing, that a general burst from the ships company announced—'Aye, aye, Sir,' with their usual three cheers. The effect was good—swearing was *wholly* abolished in the ship.

MODELS OF FRUITS.

The difficulty experienced by the most skilful horticultural writers, even when assisted by the pencils of able artists, satisfactorily to describe and represent the various and almost infinite kinds of fruits that ornament the garden and supply the table with one of its most agreeable luxuries, has suggested to Messrs. Pizzigalli and Degaspari, of Milan, to undertake a work which they call "Pomona in relief;" that is to say, a collection of models of all the fruits cultivated in Europe, so perfect that it is impossible, without touching them, not to mistake them for the natural fruits. The smaller fruits are modelled in wax; the larger in plaster, with a coat of wax. Some, such as grapes, gooseberries, &c. are blown in glass. This collection is already considerably advanced, and will comprehend above 500 descriptions of fruit.

SCHOOL,

No. 81, Washington-Street, (Cornhill-Square,)

MESSRS. MAGOUN & VALENTINE, commenced the fall quarter of their School, on MONDAY, October 3. a few more scholars can be received in Room No. 1, which is occupied by the first class of Ladies; limited to 40, divided into 4 divisions, of 10 scholars each, who are instructed in the various branches of the English Language, together with the French. Also, Drawing and Painting, together with all kinds of Needle Work, under the superintendence of Miss Catherine Davis.

N. B.—At the end of the quarter, four valuable Gold Chains will be awarded to the most deserving of the First Class, as usual. In Room No. 2, Boys are fitted for the Latin and English High Schools; and also for the Compting Room. Room No. 3, is occupied by the second Class of Ladies, who are instructed in the various branches of an English Education.

☞ In addition to the Gold Chains, several Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded to the most deserving.

M. & V. will commence an Evening School in October, for Writing, Arithmetic, &c. oct 15

RESIGNATION.

RESIGNATION, an American Novel, by a Lady, in two volumes. This work is for sale at the Counting room of the Christian Register, and at the Book Stores generally.

ROBERT FOWLE.

FOR SALE at this office, and by *Cummings, Hilliard & Co. Munroe Francis*, and the Booksellers generally, small book intended for children, entitled *Robert Fowle.* For sale also by *J. W. Foster*, Portsmouth, N. H. and *J. R. Buffum*, Salem.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER

Published every Saturday at No. 4, Spear's Buildings, Congress-street for the Editor, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance, or three dollars payable in six months.

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